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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892. NO. 1,583.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

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LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California; for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me: that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3740, "That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 10 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the first Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receip given.

Dated Bridgeport, October 3d, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

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No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

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Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

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The Hue of Water.

It is now admitted that the inherent hue of water is blue. Even distilled water has been proved to be almost exactly of the same tint as a solution of Prussian blue. This is corroborated by the fact, that the purer the water is in nature the bluer is its hue.

A Mammoth Chute.

One of the longest logging chutes in America, if not the longest, is that near Clifton, Ore., which is three-quarters of a mile in length, and was built in 1880 at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. For a considerable distance the bottom is lined with iron. It takes a log just twenty seconds to travel down the incline. If the log happens to get caught in the chute near the bottom and is followed by a larger one, the force of the concussion is such that it splinters both into matchwood. When the log plunges into the river, it sends a spout of water two hundred feet into the air.

The Four-Footed Assistant of a Mexican Bandit.

Travelers Seized by the Huge Brute and Held While His Master Relieved Them of Their Valuables.

For over a year the people living within a radius of twenty miles of this place, says a City of Mexico correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, have been in a state of semi-panic over the strange attacks which have been made upon travelers who are compelled to be out after nightfall. There appeared to be some demon who took delight in mangling belated people and robbing them. No deaths occurred, but in each instance the party attacked was suddenly grasped by the throat by some apparently powerful animal, which was so strong jawed that it shut off the air at the first grasp and caused the victim to faint. When consciousness returned, in every instance the victim found himself lying with a bleeding throat and his pockets rifled of all their contents. One man who had occasion to be out after dark says that it appeared to be some long animal when it came leaping upon him, and he had barely time to notice this ere he was borne to the ground and held with a grasp of the awful jaws. Manuel Ponce, a wealthy ranch owner, made himself an armor to protect his throat from attack of whatever it was that caught the people. Taking the heavy leather stirrup piece from his saddle he cut a collar and fitted it to his neck in such a manner that it fully covered his whole throat. Then, with a pistol in each hand, he rode through the dark roads toward the city. He was in sight of the lights of the city and began to feel that he had safely passed the danger when he saw an animal leaping toward him. He had just time to notice the animal when it leaped at his throat and bore him from his horse to the ground. His armor served well, however, and the animal could not get a grip on his throat.

Ponce had his revolver ready, and pressing it against the side of his assailant fired a shot which rolled it over. Then, just as he was rising, he was again attacked, but this time by a man who struck him with a club. The blow was not severe enough to do much harm, and in the hand-to-hand conflict which followed Ponce got the better of his adversary and stunned him. He bound the man and brought him to the city. An investigation showed that the animal was a great Dane hound, which had been trained to pull down the people without killing them. His master sent him after the victims, and when they were rendered unconscious he would rob them with impunity, and then return to his horse without fear of detection. The prisoner appeared to mourn the loss of his dog greatly, and did not seem to care what became of himself the animal was dead. An investigation revealed the fact that the man lived in the outskirts of the city, and was evidently a female wonder. In his cabin were found the fruits of several recent robberies, and evidence sufficient to show that the prisoner made robbery his regular nightly occupation. An effort was made to get him to tell something about himself and the dog, but he stubbornly refused to talk.

BEARS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

They Are More Plentiful Than They Were Forty Years Ago.

"It may sound strange and improbable," said Phin Anderson, a veteran woodsman of northeastern Pennsylvania, to a New York Sunman, "but it is a fact, nevertheless, that bears are becoming more plentiful every year in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania. I have a theory to explain this which may seem paradoxical, but I believe it is correct, all the same. There are more bears to-day in Pike, Monroe, Clinton, Potter and other backwoods counties in Pennsylvania than there were forty years ago, for the reason that the woods have gradually disappeared. I have been laughed at scores of times for advancing such a theory, but no one in the backwoods denies that bears are more plentiful, and certainly no one can deny that woods are much less in area than forty years ago. It is very plain to me. When the timber was thick the bears were compelled to skirmish more for food and had to depend to a great extent on roots and bark and on the rather scanty supplies which the sheepfolds and pigsties of the scattered settlers afforded. The clearing away of the woods has been followed by the appearance in limitless areas of all kinds of berries, which bears especially relish and on which they thrive. While bringing about such a condition, the cutting away of the timber has in no way affected the character of the dense swamps, in the confines of which bears find safe places for hiding and eluding dogs and hunters, and for bringing forth and rearing their young. The rocky ledges, with their ravines and caverns, still remain, and there the bears find winter lairs as secure and comfortable as they were when the forests grew above them. Besides, the clearing up of the forests makes room for a large collection of sheep pastures and pigsties, and thus adds to the field for forage. You may set it down for a fact that bears in Pennsylvania—and not only in Pennsylvania, but in every eastern state where bears are found—are more numerous and bigger and fatter than they were in our grandfathers' days, and will keep on being that way longer than anyone now on earth will live."

AN OLD TORMENTOR.

Skeletons Show That the Ancients Were Afflicted with Rheumatism.

A very valuable find of skeletons has been made in Egypt by Flinders Petrie, who has recently opened a number of tombs previously intact at Medum, belonging to the beginning of the fourth dynasty. According to the Newcastle Chronicle this is the earliest known date of Egyptian remains. The skeletons are well preserved, but tender and friable. Some of them bear unmistakable evidence of rheumatic changes and consequently indicate that at that very remote period man was subject to and suffered from them, as is now shown from its antiquity, venerable disease. No ornaments or objects of art, except occasionally some rough pottery, or a wooden headrest, were found with these remains. The greater number were interred in a contracted position with the knees drawn up to the breast, even when the tomb was long enough to allow burial in the extended position, the body placed on the left side, wrapped in linen cloth, the head always to the north and the face to the east. A few, however, apparently the bodies of the higher class or race, were interred in the extended position, along with vases of stone or pottery and headrests. At this period there is no trace of mummification. The essential difference in the mode of interment seems to point to difference of race, and it is probable that the contracted burials are those of the prehistoric race of Egypt, while the dynastic race were buried with the body extended. It is extremely interesting to find these contracted burials common at so early a date in Egypt, as a similar mode was adopted by the earliest inhabitants of Great Britain.

FAITH IN WITCHCRAFT.

Simple Minded People Who Suffered Through Their Superstition.

Belief in witchcraft is still found among the people in many countries. The wife of a rich farmer in Styria, Austria, had been paralyzed for years, and the medical men gave her up as hopeless. The farmer lately applied to a soothsayer, who looked into the matter and pronounced the patient to be bewitched. She pointed out another farmer who had also been sick for years as the wizard, and prescribed that an old pair of pants of the man and a few drops of his blood must be placed over a dull fire and slowly burned. The patient must be held over this smouldering fire and thoroughly fumigated, after which she would recover. The pants were obtained and the old sick man one evening, when stepping into the doorway of his hut to get a breath of fresh air, was attacked and thrown down on his face to make his nose and mouth bleed. The blood was carefully scraped up from the ground and the fumigation made, but, of course, without the promised effect of curing the woman. The old man was terribly shaken and died soon after, whether as a result of the outrage committed against him was not reported. At Velilla, Spain, a farmer was sick. His son went to the only woman in the village that enjoyed the reputation of being a witch, and demanded of her to restore his father to health. When a few days later, his father had not improved he went and shot both the so-called witch and her husband dead.

FOR THE CZAR.

A Highland Costume for the Autocrat of the Russians.

An old Mull weaver has just executed what is for him a rather curious order, nothing less than a suit of homespun tweed for his imperial highness the czar of all the Russias. The cloth is of the usual Highland kind—a homely looking tartan, in which the prevailing colors are lichen and indigo. It is scarcely to be presumed that the czar, tired of dazzling uniforms and gorgeous apparel, has determined to startle his court by appearing in a suit of Highland rpun tartan. Such an action, says the Scottish Standard, might have been expected of the German emperor, but his brother of Russia is too practical to indulge in such caprices; and yet his order of the Highland suit shows that he is not above being swayed by the impulse of sentimentalism. He has given this peculiar order because his father, the late czar, had for nurse a Rosa of Mull girl named Catherine McKinnon, who by some stroke of luck found her way into the imperial family of Russia, and so commended herself to her royal employers' that recollections of her services remain in the family to this day. Thus it is that the czar has ordered and obtained a suit of Mull-spun tweed, woven within a few miles of the now ruined cot where Catherine McKinnon spent her childhood. Had Catherine lived in an earlier age she might have been czarina and the mother, not the nurse, of emperors, for was not the great Catherine of as lowly an origin as this cotter girl from Mull?

Lassoing an Eagle.

Antone Nelson, a Colorado cowboy, lassoed an eagle a few days ago. Nelson was riding over the prairie on his little cow pony with a lasso tied to his saddle, when he saw the eagle flying ahead of him, quite close to the ground. He started his pony on a run toward the bird, and when a short distance away threw his rope, which settled over the eagle's neck and under one wing, and he succeeded in getting the bird to the ranch house alive. The eagle measured eight feet from tip to tip of its wings.

TWO NOTED DWARFS.

Diminutive European Celebrities of Centuries Ago.

The English dwarf, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, was, doubtless, the most widely known of any human curiosity of either ancient or modern times, Lucia Zarate alone excepted. Born of parents of the normal size in Rutlandshire in 1619, at birth his height did not exceed five inches. He did not begin to walk until after the end of his third year, his height at that time being eight and three-fourths inches. When seven years of age he was taken into the family of the duke of Buckingham, having between the age of three and seven added but four inches to his stature. At the age of thirty he was only eighteen inches tall when fully equipped with his high-heeled shoes, which were then so fashionable. Now comes the most remarkable part of the story. At the age of thirty-one, a time when most human beings are supposed to have fully matured, he suddenly began to grow at a surprising rate, his growth being so rapid that in the short space of four years he shot up to the height of three feet nine inches, a clear gain of six and three-fourths inches for each year. How or why this remarkable change was brought about was a problem which the Royal Society of Surgeons was never able to solve. Hudson lived to be sixty-eight years old.

Joseph Bornwalski was another of the old-time dwarfs of distinction. He was born in 1739 near Chailez, Polish Russia. He was one inch less in height than Hudson was and weighed but eleven ounces. On his twenty-first birthday he was two feet two inches in height and very robust. He went to England and married a woman of the regulation size, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

THE LITTLE TOE MUST GO.

Physicians Say Civilization Is Crowding It Out of Existence.

Physicians have at last decided that the small toe of the human foot must go, says the New York Recorder, and that civilization tends gradually to crowd it out of existence and to depend more than ever for locomotion upon the great toe. After a certain period in life it has been ascertained about nine-tenths of the little toes have the two end joints anchylosed. Even in childhood it is a poor, deformed appendage which does not seem to be of any earthly use to the owner. It may be pretty in the babies, but when the child begins to walk around the big toe grows out of all proportion to the little toe. That the big toe is all that is needed for good walking and running is easily proved. The strength of the fast runner and football player is gradually increased along the line of the great toe, and many of them wear shoes that are so narrow that the little toe could be of no earthly use. The feet of civilized humans are thus gradually changing under the pressure of the modern shoe and if the little toe is destined to go the so-called tight shoes will not prove such great disadvantage after all. They lessen the strength of the little toe, but they increase it along the line of the big one, which seems to be all that is necessary.

ALASKA FLOWERS.

Strange Sights to Be Seen in the Northern Mountains.

Travelers in Alaska, that region of ice and snow, where the highest peak in North America rises to an altitude of nineteen thousand feet from a glacier one thousand miles square in area, and as big as all those of the Alps put together, tell us of still stranger sights than these.

Along the edge of the great glacier, all the way from Icy bay to Yakutat bay, there extends a strip of green coast, which is covered with luxuriant vegetation. Strawberry vines cover the ground for miles, and the verdant fields are reddened as far as the eye can reach with luscious fruit, which compares favorably in point of size and flavor with the finest fruit grown in temperate latitudes. There are huckleberries, too, and "salmon berries," which are something between blackberries and raspberries, but of giant size, measuring nearly two inches in diameter. All the lowlands are carpeted with violets, buttercups, yellow monkey-flowers, and other wild blossoms. Here and there, in the midst of vast ice-fields, are the loveliest gardens watered by the melting snow.

A Queer Bird.

The elster is a bird that is respected and feared throughout South Germany. It belongs to the raven tribe, and is about the size of a dove, with black and white feathers and long pointed tail. It builds its nest in orchards and its life is sacred. If it is seen three times in succession on the same house-top in a place remote from its home it is believed to be a sure sign of death in that house. If it flies over a house where anyone is ill and gives its peculiar cry the sick person is sure to die, but if it does not scream the patient may recover.

Electricity in the Vatican.

The pope has considered the use of electricity, and the installation of an electric lighting system in the Vatican is in progress. The Papal palace has for some time had an elevator, also a complete telephonic system of its own, and connected with the central station in Rome. His holiness has apparently become convinced that the "world do move," and hence, perhaps, his less bigoted attitude toward American public schools.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
JOHN F. DAVIS,
of Calaveras,

For Assembly.
GEORGE WATTERSON,
of Inyo.

[New York Press].

TARIFF FIGURES.

Wages in the manufacturing industries of Bridgeport, Conn., increased from $445 per annum for each employee in 1880 to $590 per annum in 1890. Bridgeport is an index of the progress made throughout the State. In view of such fact, is it not to impeach the intelligence of Connecticut's working people to assert that that State will give its electorial vote to Cleveland and Free Trade?

Wire nails are selling in the open market at $1 45 a keg of 100 pounds. The tariff on wire nails is $2 a keg of 100 pounds. Cleveland maintains that the $2 (the tariff) is included in the $1 45 (the price). That is the kind of reasoning by which the theory of free trade is defended. What do you think of it?

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

The following circular has been issued and should be read by every voter in the State:

TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY:

At the approaching election, to be held November 8th next, all qualified electors will be called upon to vote for or against the San Francisco Depot Act, whereby the Board of State Harbor Commissioners is authorized to construct a general passenger depot not to exceed in cost $600,000. The expense of construction is to be defrayed by the issuance and sale of bonds by the State, payable, principal and interest, from accruing funds of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

We desire to earnestly recommend and secure the approval of this law for the following reasons:

1. The construction of this depot in San Francisco for all passenger and freight traffic is an actual necessity. As a matter of expediency and policy this cannot be controverted.

2. When constructed, the depot will be and remain absolutely the property of the State of California.

3. No corporation will or can have any interest in the depot. No lease can be given for any portion of it, but the Board of State Harbor Commissioners may permit the use of any part, terminable at their pleasure, and for such rental as they deem proper. It will be at all times subject to the control of the State.

4. The Depot Act in itself provides that the principal and interest on the bonds are to be paid only from the prospective revenues of the board. The State is not taxed therefor; no levy for taxation can at any time be made, nor can the Legislature make any appropriation as payment for the bonds. No additional burden is cast upon any citizen of the State, nor upon its taxable property.

5. The board is not allowed by law to anticipate its revenues in making any improvement, either for a depot or any other work. Since the depot is a necessity, and for the acknowledged benefit of commerce and of the whole State, it must be built, if the Act is rejected, in parts, and constructed throughout a number of years. The passage of the Act in question will enable the board to build and complete the structure forthwith, or within a reasonable time, and to that end the support of all voters interested in the material prosperity and advancement of the State is respectfully urged in support of the proposed law.

MAX POSTEN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
P. H. MACKE,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

Everything points to a sweeping Republican victory throughout the Northern and Western States on Tuesday next. Labor organizations in the East are daily declaring in favor of Harrison and Protection.—The laboring men and mechanics, operatives, etc., of this country do not propose to have their wages cut to European rates, or have the mills and manufacturing establishments throughout the country closed on account of the success of Cleveland and Free Trade.

VOTE FOR the San Francisco Depot Act It is to erect a $600,000 Depot at the foot of Market street, for the use of which all the railroads, ferry boats and river steamers will pay a big rental—ten times per year as much as the interest of the bonds will come to. It will be a credit to this State to own such a Depot.

VOTE for the Constitutional Amendment limiting the debts of counties, etc.

VOTE AGAINST IT.

Vote "No" on the proposition to refund the Debt. The Bonded Debt amounts to $2,500,000, of this amount $250,000 are due individuals and will be paid in 1893. The balance is held by the State in trust for the School Fund, and semi-annually the State pays the interest, 6 per cent, into the School Fund. What is gained by refunding? Nothing; on the contrary it would cost about $1000 to refund, and there would be a direct tax of 2 per cent. to make up the difference between the 6 per cent. bonds, and the contemplated 4 per cent. bonds.—The bonds are in the State Treasury vault, because they belong to the State. Be sure and vote "No."

The Nevada papers are happy in whooping up Weaver, but "what a difference in the morning" of Wednesday next there will be among them.

The Republicans of Mono county have an excellent county ticket to vote for on Tuesday next, and the Democrats have, also, as most of their ticket is made up from the Republican ticket.

Speculations as to the result of the coming election will soon end. Three days more for the enthusiastic partisan to toot his horn.

Next Wednesday night we will know who is to be our next President.

NEW TO-DAY.

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Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 24, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES ACHESON, of Clinton, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 344, for the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M., before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: M. H. Roach, of Sweetwater, T. C. Sharpe, A. F. Sayre and John Friedell, of Clinton, Mono Co., Calif.

oct29-w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

For Supervisor—Fourth District.

W. P. NAY,
Republican Nominee.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM OF Bryant, Heath & Whitford is hereby dissolved. Richard Whitford having taken the business in his individual name. All bills due the late firm to be paid to A. F. Bryant.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., October 7th, 1892.

A. F. BRYANT,
CLINTON B. HEATH,
RICHARD WHITFORD.

oct8-tw

For Assembly.

P. H. MACK,
of Inyo,
Democratic Nominee for 60th District.

For Sheriff,

MAURICE P. HAYS.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAPTER CXLIX.

An Act to provide for the payment of funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose.

[Approved March 31, 1891.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

Section 1. For the purpose of liquidating and providing for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California hereinafter specified, and to lessen the burden of taxation, the Governor of the State, the Controller of State, and the Treasurer of State, and their successors in office, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, to be styled the Loan Commissioners of the State of California, and shall have and exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The said Loan Commissioners are hereby authorized to issue and sell not exceeding two million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars ($2,528,500) of the bonds of said State, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually, in gold coin, on the second days in April and October in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of State. The principal of said bonds shall be made payable in gold coin, within twenty years after the date of their issue, and shall be of such denominations as the said Loan Commissioners shall direct, but not less than five hundred dollars; shall bear the date of their issue, and shall be signed by the said Loan Commissioners, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto, and the faith of the State of California is hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds, and the interest accruing thereon, as herein provided.

Sec. 3. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond; said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the Treasurer of State.

Sec. 4. Before the sale of any of said bonds the said Loan Commissioners shall cause notice of such sale to be published for the space of one month in two daily newspapers published in English, one in the city of San Francisco and one in the capital of the State. Such notice shall specify the amount of bonds to be sold, the rate of interest they shall bear, the day and hour of sale, the place of sale, which shall be at the State Capitol, and that sealed proposals will be received by the said Loan Commissioners for the purchase of said bonds, within one month from the expiration of such publication; and on the day and hour named in said notice, the said Loan Commissioners shall open all sealed proposals received by them, and shall award the purchase of said bonds to such bidders as will, in their opinion, make the most advantageous bid for the State; provided, that said Loan Commissioners may reject any or all bids, if they deem it to the advantage of the State; and provided further that they may refuse to make any award unless sufficient security shall be furnished by the bidders for the compliance with the terms of their bids; and provided further, that said bonds shall not be sold for less than one hundred cents on the dollar, in gold coin, par value.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer and Controller of State each to keep a separate record of all bonds sold under the provisions of this Act, showing the number, date, amount, and rate of interest of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

Sec. 6. The proceeds of such bonds shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be applied to the payment of the following bonds, in the order of their issuance. The outstanding bonds, issued under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Sec. 7. All persons having any of the bonds specified in section six of this Act, shall, upon presentation of such bonds to the said Loan Commissioners, be entitled to exchange them at their par value for bonds authorized to be issued under this Act, at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, par value; but no bond shall be issued for a less sum than five hundred dollars, nor for a fractional part of a hundred dollars, but the said Loan Commissioners may issue certificates of such fractional parts not bonded, which said certificate shall be transferable and entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of any bonds provided for in section six of this Act. The Loan Commissioners shall cancel each bond so exchanged, and shall indorse on such bond the date on which they received the same, and from whom, the number and the amount of bond issued in exchange therefor, and shall file such bond in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 8. Whenever there shall be in the State Treasury, from the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued under this Act, a sum of ten thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two newspapers printed in English, one in San Francisco, and one in the capital of the State, for two months, which advertisements shall state the amount of money in the treasury applicable to the redemption of bonds, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, which are redeemable; and three months from the date of the expiration of such advertisement, such bonds, unless sooner paid, shall cease to draw interest, but the money for the redemption of such bonds shall remain in the treasury to pay such bonds whenever presented.

Sec. 9. For the payment within twenty years of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this Act, there shall be levied annually by the State Board of Equalization, after any bonds have been issued under this Act, such rate of tax on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of real and personal property in the State, to be computed by the Controller of State on the basis of the assessed value of such property for the preceding year, as shall produce annually for the first five years seven per centum of the amount of such bonds issued; for the next ten years, thereafter, twelve per centum of the amount of such bonds issued; and thereafter, until all the bonds issued under this Act are paid, fifteen per centum of the amount of such bonds issued. The State Board of Equalization shall certify the rate of tax thus computed to the several County Auditors, and the said Auditors are hereby directed and required to enter such rate on the assessment rolls of their respective counties, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided by law in relation to other State taxes. Every tax levied under the provisions or authority of this Act is hereby made a lien against the property assessed, which lien shall attach on ——— of each year, and shall not be satisfied or removed until such tax has been paid. All moneys derived from taxes authorized by the provisions of this section shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the provisions of this Act; second, to the payment of the principal of such bonds; provided, that all the moneys remaining in the State Treasury on the third day of January of each year, for the first five years after the issuance of any bonds under this Act, after all the interest on such bonds then due has been paid, shall be transferred by the Treasurer of State to the General Fund.

Sec. 10. Whenever, on the third of January or July in any year, after the expiration of five years from the date of issuance of any bonds under this Act, there remains, after the payment of the interest as provided in the preceding section, a surplus of ten thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise for the space of one month in one daily newspaper published in English in the city of San Francisco, and for one month in one daily paper published in English at the State capital, for sealed proposals, to be opened one month after the expiration of such publication by the Treasurer, in the presence of the Governor or Controller, at the State Capitol, for the surrender of bonds issued under this Act, which advertisement shall state the amount of money he has on hand for the purpose of redemption, and they shall accept the lowest proposals, at rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greatest amount of bonds, until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted; provided, however, in case a sufficient amount of such bonds shall not be offered as aforesaid to exhaust the sinking fund to a less amount than ten thousand dollars, then it is hereby made the duty of the Treasurer to advertise in two newspapers, one in San Francisco and one at the capital of the State, for three months, which advertisements shall state the amount in the sinking fund, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, which such fund is set apart to pay and discharge; and if such bonds so numbered in such advertisements shall not be presented for payment and cancellation at the expiration of such publications, then such fund shall remain in the treasury to discharge such bonds whenever presented, but they shall draw no interest after the expiration of such publication. Before any of said bonds shall be paid they shall be presented to the Controller, who shall indorse on each bond the amount due thereon, and shall write across the face of each bond the date of its surrender and the name of the person surrendering.

Sec. 11. The Treasurer shall keep a full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and of the bonds redeemed and surrendered, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings under this Act, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided in this Act shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or the Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of said Interest Fund, if sufficient; and if said Fund be not sufficient, then to pay the deficiency out of the General Fund: provided, that the Controller of State shall first draw his warrant on the Treasurer, payable to the order of said Treasurer, for the amount of interest money about to become due, which said warrant shall be drawn at least one month previous to the maturing of the interest.

Sec. 13. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the next general election, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, which shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 14. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State for their ratification at the next general election, and the qualified electors of this State shall, at said election, on their ballots for State officers, vote for or against this Act. Those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Refund the Debt—Yes;" and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Refund the Debt—No."

Sec. 15. The votes cast for and against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for Treasurer of State; and if it appears that a majority of all the votes so cast for or against this law as aforesaid are in favor of this Act, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes so cast are against this Act, then the same shall become void.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in one newspaper in each county of this State for four successive weeks immediately preceding election.

[o1-4w]

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Alpine, State of California.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN P. ELLIOT, SOLE SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF AND OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WRIGHT LEGGET, DECEASED, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Joseph Larson, Dist. Attorney and Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to JOHN P. ELLIOT, Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of and of the Estate of Thomas Wright Legget, Deceased, Defendant.

You are Hereby Required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the Said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand, nine hundred, twenty six and 75-100 Dollars, being the amount of a judgment entered against you, in Said Superior Court, January 5th, 1887, with legal interest on said sum of $5926 75, amounting to two thousand and seventy and 71-100 Dollars, said interest having accrued since the rendition of said judgment January 5th, 1887, and up to January 2d, 1892, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment as prayed for to wit: for $5,926 75 amount of said judgment and $2070 75 interest from Jan. 5th, 1887, to Jan. 2nd, 1892, with costs of suit.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, this 16 day of July, A. D. 1892.

[L.S.] FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. John P. Elliot et al. Defendant. Filed Aug. 15th, 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. o8 2m

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 29th day of September, 1892, an Assessment, (No. 14) of Ten Cents, (10) per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of November, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

Office, 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Notice of Assessment.

MONO GOLD MINING COMPANY. Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of September, 1892, an assessment, No. 32, of 25 cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 62, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of October, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. D. WALKER, Secretary.

Office—Room 62 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

[s24-td]

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING. HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
Proprietor.

aug6-tf

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION.

LEGAL.

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.

[Approved March 17, 1891.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California: one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—Said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year: provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed, numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts and warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And to provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranage, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor, over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney-General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers: and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. [o18-1m]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Peak Mining District, Mono County, California, have been Consolidated with the Dunderberg Mining Claim, namely: "Cronise," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Clement," and "DeWola;" and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunderberg Mine, sufficient to hold said claims, as required by law.

Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.

o15-1m A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;
And will be conducted first-class.
ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.
FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS,
AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.
RICHARD WHITFORD,
my21-tf Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

On Tuesday Dr. Sinclair and wife returned home from San Francisco, where they had been for the past month.

Mrs. William Rickey has arrived home from a visit to friends in Stanislaus county.

S. B. Barkham, Democratic candidate for Supervisor from this District, was in town on Thursday.

Supervisor Pitts, J. H. Connell, W. Radley and J. Powell were in from Antelope this week.

R. S. Miner left for Carson on Gelatt's Carson stage on Wednesday, to attend to the Broder case in the Supreme Court.

A. L. Butterfield and Thos. H. Rule, of Lundy, are in town.

John McKay came up from Antelope yesterday with a large load of grain and pork.

MAKE NO MISTAKES.

Voters must be careful in placing their voting "stamp" in the right spot on their tickets. They may stamp once opposite the group of their party Presidential Electors, but in voting for other candidates the stamp "X" must be opposite every name voted for. Outside of the Presidential Electors the voter cannot vote his party ticket in a lump—every man must be voted for separately. So don't forget it, or your vote may count nothing.

DECEASED.—The sad news has been received here of the death of James E. Edmiston, at Sonora, Tuolumne county, on Friday, October 28th. Mr. Edmiston was the stepfather of Mrs. David Hays, of Bridgeport, and was in his 73d year. He lived in Bridgeport during the flush times of '77-78, moving to Sonora in the Fall of '78. Mr. Edmiston was a Texan Ranger and in 1836 fought under General Sam. Houston during the memorable Texan Revolution, and when it became a State he was pensioned until some twelve years ago, when the State made a lump payment to its brave defenders and supporters of the "Lone Star Flag" of early days. He left a widow, Mrs. Hays mother, a son, Lee Edmiston, of Sonora, and a widowed daughter in Texas, to mourn his departure. He had been under the doctor's care for some time for a stomach trouble, and three days before his death he had a stroke of paralysis. At the time of his last sickness his wife was also confined to her bed, and was not able to attend the funeral, which took place on Sunday last under the auspices of Tuolumne Lodge No. 8. F. & A. M. and was largely attended. There were many beautiful and elaborate floral tributes from the many friends of the deceased. He leaves many friends in Mono county who will sympathize with the family in his departure.

THE WATER SUIT.—In the water suit of Mark Watterson vs. Saldunbehere, tried last week, Superior Judge W. H. Virden on Saturday last rendered his decision, awarding $400 as damages, and making the injunction previously granted, perpetual.—The decision establishes Watterson's right to the land and water. The suit was for $500 damages to the plaintiff's ditches and for diverting water to water defendant's sheep near Benton. Another suit commenced by Watterson against Juan Esponda, another sheep man, was compromised after the above decision was rendered.

A SUGGESTION.—As the law prevents those holding State, county and city offices acting as election officers we suggest, to prevent any contest in case of a close election, that such officers fail to qualify on the morning of the election and let those present appoint officers. In the case of school trustees, they can "whip the devil around the stump" by resigning, and after the election have the Superintendent re-appoint them. At any rate, such officers should not jeopardize the result of our election by acting illegally because the Supervisors illegally appointed them; and candidates cannot afford to have them do so.

THE ELECTRIC PLANT.—The machinery for the Standard Con. electric plant passed through town on Monday last. It is to be hoped the weather will continue good, that there may be nothing in the way of the early completion of the works. The 1st of December will probably see the mill of the Company running by electric power, making quite a saving for the Company, and enable it to work lower grade ores.

THE COLEVILLE SCHOOL.—The Antelope school, Miss Cornelia Richards, teacher, have raised their flag pole, donated by the CHRONICLE-UNION, and on Columbus Day had appropriate exercises at the school house. Unfortunately the new flag did not arrive from San Francisco until the following day, but an old one was utilized for the occasion.

THE ANTELOPE ROAD.—William Rickey will remain at his station at the junction of the Sonora and Antelope roads this Winter, and lend his assistance in keeping the Antelope road open all Winter, so that the stage will have no difficulty in making its regular trips to the Mountain House.

VOTE for John F. Davis for Congress.—He is a good Republican, and is for Protection to American industries.

Columbus Day at Benton.

The Bentonites were not last or least in coming forward to celebrate Columbus Day in an appropriate manner. Benton's excellent school and honored teacher, aided by the many well-wishers of the town made such a success of the affair as would have greatly astonished Columbus could he have been here to see it, and the like of which has not been equalled here, in the way of pleasure and enjoyment combined with loyalty, for many a day, Fourth of July not excepted.

The glorious and inspiring colors of red, white, and blue greeted the eyes of the patriotic, and the decorations at the schoolhouse gladdened the sight of the old as well as young, and no more stanch and liberty-loving people in the Union gathered to make merry under them than did the people of Benton.

The President's Proclamation, rivaling the best ever written, and abounding in so much that makes the patriotic American rejoice, was delivered by Mr. Partridge in a clear and impressive manner which brought out forcibly its many excellent qualities.

The address—"The meaning of the Centuries," was delivered by Master George Forrey in a style highly commendable for one so young, and speaking much for himself and his instructor.

The Ode, "The Red, White, and Blue," was delivered by Miss Mary Watterson in a manner that called forth the praise and admiration of all present.

A Quartet by Mrs. Russell and Edwards, and Messrs. Watterson and King was excellent and deserved the great applause which it received.

The remainder of the regular program was fully up to the standard and kept all interested till the end, after which there was an irregular meeting where speeches were in order. This was responded to by several prominent citizens. Speeches were "short and sweet." Thomas Edwards hit the nail on the head when he remarked among other things that "Columbus was undoubtedly a great and good man as well as daring navigator, and was far ahead of his time, in wisdom and experience, but that Cleveland and free trade got away with the cake."

"Dutch Pete" thinks that "though Columbus was not a Tutchman and came from a nation of pleasure-seekers, he did not know what true enjoyment was, being wholly ignorant of the S. F. Examiner, and of the wise and profound doctrines with which it is wont to soothe the troubled spirits of its despairing followers." The room was then cleared of seats and politicians, and a social dance followed lasting till the small hours of the morning.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the chief projector of the festivities, Benton's popular teacher, Mrs. M. Meeker, for the excellent way in which the celebration passed off, and the magnificent manner in which it was provided for; and all agree that the school reflects much credit on her abilities as a teacher, and Benton will be fortunate if it can retain her.

BENTON SCHOOL.

The following is the Roll of Honor of the Benton School for October:

Present and punctual every day during the month: Mary Watterson, Lily King, Mamie McKeough, Grace Watterson, Grace Forrey, John Forrey, James Watterson, George Forrey, James Forrey, Charley Buck, Benny Cowan, Adolph McKeough. Whole number of pupils, 16.

MRS. M. MEEKER,
Teacher.

Cleveland and Weaver.

A vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland. Is there a Republican in Mono so stupid as not to know this? Is there a Republican in Mono county willing to smother Protection into Free Coinage?

GETTING READY.—Our people are evidently preparing for Thanksgiving Day, as everybody has been getting more or less turkeys, J. H. Connell having this week brought up a load from Antelope and sold them at once.

GOOD.—Road Overseer Logan has the road between town and Sam. Fales in good order, and he is getting all the bridges in condition for the Winter.

MARRIED.—O. H. Strickland and Mrs. Biggs, of Antelope Valley, were married here on Thursday, Superior Judge Virden tying the knot.

Vote for George Watterson for the Assembly. Remember a U. S. Senator is to be elected this Winter, and we must have a Republican Legislature.

THE POLLS.—On Tuesday next the Polls will be opened at sunrise, 6:34 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock.

ARM BROKEN.—A few days since an Indian in Antelope Valley was kicked by a colt and had an arm broken.

Caminetti talked Free Coinage in Rodie, but he does not on the other side of the mountains.

We are enjoying weather good enough for any one, or any country.

VOTE FOR the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

VOTE FOR the Educational qualification of voters.

Be sure and vote right on Tuesday next.

QUESTIONS FOR FREE-TRADERS.

Why don't you prove something by plain facts? Why assume and assert, not only without proof, but contrary to fact?

If a Protective Tariff is unconstitutional, how does it happen that this is just found out and proclaimed in the National Democratic platform of the Chicago Convention in 1892?

How can it be that Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, great fathers of the Republic, and the sage Benjamin Franklin, and the wise Abraham Lincoln, all Protectionists, were so blind?

What does Cleveland's letter of acceptance mean?

Why is he silent on the State Bank tax question?

How long will it take you to find out which is best, money good all over the land or old-fashioned State Bank bills, not good two hundred miles from their place of issue?

Had you not better ask some man sixty years old how many times he has paid a broker from two to five per cent. to get a draft or bills, good five hundred miles away, at the point whither he was journeying?

Is Grover Cleveland Tammany or anti-Tammany, or both?

Is not "home market for home industry" a good motto?

Did you ever see it on a Free-Trade sheet?

If Protection is robbery, were those Protectionists, Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, playing into robbers' hands?

Which is the most honest, Tammany with its Free-Trade, or Jackson and Lincoln with their Protection?

The Southern Confederacy rested on slavery and Free-Trade as its corner stone. Why did they break in pieces together?—Will you help re-establish either?

In our country Free-Trade always brings low wages, a fact plain in our history. Do you want man cheap and wages low?

Did you ever know a time when wages were as high as to-day?

Were wages not always lower in every period of Free-Trade, or Tariff for revenue only, in our history?

Did you ever know a time when a day's earnings would buy so much of life's comfort and luxuries as now?

Which do you think the greatest and best Democrat, Andrew Jackson, the Protectionist, or Grover Cleveland, the Free-Trader?

About two thirds of the deposits in savings banks may be counted as the savings of working people. Did you ever know a time under a Free-Trade or revenue Tariff policy when those deposits were half as much, in proportion to population, as they now are?

Did you ever hear of the Democratic Free Trade time, between 1856 and 1860, when a majority of the mechanics and laborers in Philadelphia were out of work, and a railroad company advertising for a few men to labor in digging, &c., at 62½ cents a day, had thousands of applicants, many skilled mechanics among them?

Do you think the Tammany tiger—a Free-Trade beast—a safe animal to lead you "into green pastures and beside the still waters," unless you are led there to be eaten up in due time?

Many questions have been asked. It is getting tiresome, for no answers come.—We have not the vanity to suppose that you are coming to our office in crowds to stand waiting, hats in hand, for the privilege of answering these queries; yet a faint hope has been cherished that a few of them might be replied to. If they should be the answers will have fair treatment and early publication. Many questions are sent to us, and we answer as many as time and space allow. Really, it looks as though ours to our Free-Trade fellow citizens have no replies, because they are unanswerable. Is that so?—American Economist.

Look at this working girl as she stops in her work to wipe the perspiration from her brow. She is doing it with a handkerchief made of material which the Free Trade "reformer" claims is "taxed" 5 cents a yard on account of the Tariff. But even this working girl knows better, for she bought that material herself, and it cost her at retail only 4 cents a yard. American women, be they in the factory or in the mansion, are far too intelligent to be deluded by any such threadbare falsehood as the Tariff-tax story of the Free-Trade demagogue.—And backed by their arguments American fathers and brothers and husbands will see to it that the party of falsehood and calamity be given another four years' vacation on the eighth day of the coming November.—American Economist.

VOTE AGAINST the Constitutional Amendment to extend the Legislative Sessions to 100 DAYS. SIXTY DAYS are too long. It would be better if the Legislature met but once in ten years. Snow it under.

Beware of campaign lies.

Vile and Unworthy.

Of consideration are nostrums of which it is assumed—and there are many such—that they cure immediately bodily ailments of long standing. There are none such that can. Chronic disorders cannot be instantaneously removed. Continuity in the use of a genuine medicine, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will eradicate chronic physical evils. Not the least of these last in the force of its opposition to medicine is constipation, to the removal of which, if persisted in, the Bitters is particularly adapted. Constriction of the bowels is a complaint which should be dealt with early and systematically.—So are its usual attendants, liver complaint and dyspepsia. For these, for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and more recently "la grippe," this highly and professionally commended medicine is an undoubted specific. Nothing can exceed it, moreover, as a means of imparting strength to the feeble and nervous.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The following points in regard to the new election law should be noted by voters and laid aside to be read and re-read before election day:

The persons desiring to vote shall come to the guard rail and give his name and address to one of the ballot clerks.

The ballot clerk shall then in an audible tone of voice announce such name and address, and the other ballot clerk shall look for the name given on the register.

If the name be found upon the register by the second ballot clerk, he shall repeat the name and address, whereupon any challenge may be interposed to the vote, as provided in section 1230 of the Political Code.

The challenge shall then be passed upon by the election board.

If the challenge be overruled by the election board, the first ballot clerk shall give the voter a ticket, and the other clerk shall then write on the register opposite the name of the voter the number of the ticket given him.

Then the voter for the first time shall be permitted to enter the place enclosed by the guard rail.

The ballot clerk shall give him but one ticket.

Any voter who shall spoil a ballot shall return such spoiled ballot to the ballot clerk and receive another one in its place one at a time, not to exceed three in all.

After receiving his ticket and having entered the place enclosed by the guard rail, and without going outside the guard rail, the elector shall retire alone to one of the unoccupied booths, where he will find provided for him a rubber stamp and ink pan and a pencil.

The elector should carefully read the instructions printed on the ballot, and mark with the stamp, a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom he desires to vote.

If the name of the person for whom the elector desires to vote for an office is not printed upon the ballot he may write the name of that person in the blank space under the names of the other candidates for that office.

If the elector desires to vote a straight or party ticket for Presidential Electors he must mark with the stamp a cross (X) in any square at the right of the group of the party Electors he desires to vote for. For every other officer the cross (X) must be stamped in the square at the right of the name of the person voted for. Vote the same way "for" or "against" the Constitutional amendments.

HOW TO VOTE.

Before leaving the booths the elector shall fold his ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot shall appear on the outside thereof, as marked upon the back of the half inch strip separated from the ticket by a perforated line.

The ballot should be folded so that nothing else can be seen on the ballot but the number on the back.

Having folded his ballot, the voter shall keep it folded, step out of the booth, and deliver the ballot, still folded, to the inspector, and give the inspector his name.

The inspector shall then announce, in an audible tone of voice, the name of the voter and the number of the ballot he holds in his hand.

If the ballot clerk having the register in charge, finds the number announced by the inspector to correspond with the number marked opposite the voter's name on the register, he shall in like manner repeat the name and number, and shall mark opposite the name of the voter, "voted."

The inspector shall then separate the number from the ballot by tearing off the perforated slip on which the number is printed, deposit the ballot in the box, and immediately destroy the torn off slip containing the number.

Never so much money in our savings banks; never so good wages in proportion to costs of living; never such varied employment for so large a number of men and women, in proportion to our population; never so much of the external comforts of life and of taste, as well as comfort, in the homes of the people; never a paper currency more sound and safe; never interest on money so low; never a foreign commerce so great; never a home trade more important than foreign commerce so immense; never crops on our farms so valuable as to-day.—All this under Republican and Protection methods and policy. Always, when we look back, prosperity has gone down under Free-Trade, always has it risen under Protection. To change is perilous. Let every voter think of this, and cast his ballot for Harrison and Reid, for a Republican Congressman, and for all the nominees of the party under which our present prosperity has been reached.

Vote AGAINST the Constitutional Amendment to increase the pay of the Lieutenant-Governor, and make him an expert to examine the accounts of Institutions partly supported by the State. He may be fit to be Lieutenant-Governor, and yet know nothing about bookkeeping. Snow it under.

VOTE for the Constitutional Amendment relating to Charters for Cities, etc.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

The wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Ask collector by boat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continued from Fourth page.

Constitutional Amendments.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 18. (Extending Legislative Sessions to 100 days)	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 7. (Limiting Debts of Counties, Cities, etc., to a year's revenue, except by two-thirds vote).	YES. / NO.
Senate, Amendment No. 11. (Increasing pay and duties of Lieut-Governor).	YES. / NO.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 5. (Prohibits State Officers exceeding appropriations except on authority of Board of Examiners in case of absolute necessity).	YES / NO.
Senate Amendment No. 14. (Amending Charters to cities).	YES. / NO.

Propositions to be voted upon.

For the Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the People.	
Against the Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the People.	
For the San Francisco Depot Act.	
Against the San Francisco Depot Act.	
For an educational qualification requiring every voter to be able to write his name and read any section of the Constitution in the English language.	
Against an educational qualification requiring every voter to be able to write his name and read any section of the Constitution in the English language.	
Refund the Debt.	YES.
Refund the Debt.	NO.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,



Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

GENERAL TICKET.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. SIXTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MONO.

To vote for a person, stamp a cross [X] in the square at the right of his name.

[illegible] — Vote for Nine.

1	THOMAS R. BARD	Republican
2	JOSEPH C. CAMPBELL	Republican
3	WILLIAM CARSON	Republican
4	MICHAEL L. MERY	Republican
5	JAMES [illegible]	Republican
6	ISAAC HECHT	Republican
7	HENRY V. MOREHOUSE	Republican
8	[illegible]	Republican
9	S. L. HANSCOM	Republican
10	[illegible] LYNCH	Democrat
11	J. F. THOMPSON	Democrat
12	R. P. HAMMOND	Democrat
13	J. A. FILCHER	Democrat
14	R. A. LONG	Democrat
15	MARCUS ROSENTHAL	Democrat
16	JACKSON STATON	Democrat
17	WILLIAM GRAVES	Democrat
18	W. L. SILMAN	Democrat
19	R. H. McDONALD	Prohibition
20	F. M. PORTER	Prohibition
21	ARCHIBALD McARTHUR	Prohibition
22	WM. P. MILLER	Prohibition
23	S. L. HURLIHY	Prohibition
24	H. H. LUSE	Prohibition
25	T. B. CATON	Prohibition
26	E. E. KELLOGG	Prohibition
27	[illegible] FOWLER	Prohibition
28	[illegible] BOWERS	People's Party
29	J. S. DORE	People's Party
30	A. L. WARNER	People's Party
31	J. N. BARTON	People's Party
32	L. F. MOULTON	People's Party
33	T. B. CATON	People's Party
34	WM. McCORMICK	People's Party
35	W. C. BOWMAN	People's Party
36	D. T. FOWLER	People's Party
37		
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45		

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. — Vote for One.

46	A. CAMINETTI	Democrat
47	JOHN F. DAVIS	Republican
48	C. H. DUNN	Prohibition
49	[illegible]	

MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY. — Vote for One.

50	P. H. MACK	Democrat
51	GEORGE WATTERSON	Republican
52	[illegible]	

Sheriff and Tax Collector. — Vote for One.

53	GEORGE [illegible] FITZPATRICK	Republican.
54	MAURICE P. HAYS	Democrat
55		

County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder. — Vote for One.

56	J. D. MURPHEY	Republican
57	J. D. MURPHEY	Democrat
58		

Treasurer. — Vote for One.

59	JOE A. BROWN	Republican
60	JOE A. BROWN	Democrat
61		

District Attorney. — Vote for One.

62	JAMES E. GOODALL	Republican
63	CHARLES L. HAYES	Democrat
64		

Public Administrator and Coroner. — Vote for One.

65	ANDREW P. SAYRE	Republican
66	ANDREW P. SAYRE	Democrat
67		

Surveyor. — Vote for One.

68	JAMES G. THOMPSON	Republican
69	JAMES G. THOMPSON	Democrat
70		

Justice of the Peace. Antelope Township. — Vote for Two.

71	WILLIAM T. BARNES	Republican
72	FREDERICK HARDY	Democrat
73	CHARLES A. SALMON	Republican
74		
75		

Constables, Antelope Township. — Vote for Two.

76	FREDERICK FROST	Democrat
77	WILLIAM RADLEY	Republican
78	MARTIN SHIELDS	Republican
79		
80		

Justice of the Peace. Benton Township. — Vote for Two.

71		
72		

Constable. Benton Township. — Vote for Two.

73		
74		

Supervisor. Fourth District. — Vote for One.

71	SOLOMON B. BURKHAM	Democrat
72	WINSLOW P. NAY	Republican
73		

Justice of the Peace. Bridgeport Township. — Vote for One.

74	THOMAS FALES	Republican
75	THOMAS FALES	Democrat
76		

Constable. Bridgeport Township. — Vote for One.

77	JOHN F. CROWELL	Democrat
78	BENJAMIN L. SIMMONS	Republican
79		

Supervisor. Fourth District. — Vote for One.

71	SOLOMON B. BURKHAM	Democrat
72	WINSLOW P. NAY	Republican
73		

Justice of the Peace. Homer Township. — Vote for Two.

74	AUGUST CORDES	Democrat.
75	CHARLES H. CURRIE	Republican
76	R. G. MONTROSS	Republican
77		
78		

Constable. Homer Township. — Vote for Two.

79	EUGENE H. GODAT	Republican
80	JOHN P. HAMMOND	Republican
81	PAUL ROUZE	Democrat
82		
83		

Supervisor. Third District. — Vote for One.

71	RICHARD P. FOUKE	Democrat
72	GEORGE H. MOYLE	Republican
73		

Justice of the Peace. Bodie Township. — Vote for Two.

74	RODOLPH C. CHRISTIN	Democrat
75	GEORGE DELURY	Republican
76	ORLANDO E. JONES	Democrat
77	A. MAESTRETTI	Republican
78		
79		

Constable. Bodie Township. — Vote for Two.

80	THOMAS H. KENDALL	Democrat
81	GEORGE K. MOYLE	Republican
82	MICHAEL O'BRIEN	Democrat
83	JAMES ORTON	Republican
84		
85		

Supervisor. Second District. — Vote for One.

71	NATHANIEL W. BOYD	Republican
72	SAMUEL C. SMITH	Democrat
73		

Justice of the Peace. Bodie Township. — Vote for Two.

74	RODOLPH C. CHRISTIN	Democrat
75	GEORGE DELURY	Republican
76	ORLANDO E. JONES	Democrat
77	A. MAESTRETTI	Republican
78		
79		

Constable. Bodie Township. — Vote for Two.

80	THOMAS H. KENDALL	Democrat
81	GEORGE K. MOYLE	Republican
82	MICHAEL O'BRIEN	Democrat
83	JAMES ORTON	Republican
84		
85		

Continued on Third page.